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考试命题组专家、考试指定教材主编

上海外国语大学 梅德明　上海交通大学 周国强 陈德民　主编

英语高级口译证书考试 快速通关

模拟题集

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主　编　梅德明　周国强　陈德民
编　者　梅德明　周国强　陈德民
　　朱务诚　刘兴华　纪家举
　　朱　雷　孙　黎　陈如一
　　赵　燕　薛　梅　韩　静

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目 录

模拟题 1

上海英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试(上)

SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST /30 minutes/

Part A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the words you have heard from the recording. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

The subject of today's lecture is culture shock: group pressure in action. Culture shock, as you know, is the term used to (1) _____ _____ many people have when they travel to another country, and it can be seen as a manifestation of (2) _____ _____. It is a good example of group pressure, because it shows what happens when an individual suddenly (3) _____, the rules of another cultural group.

Now culture shock is (4) _____, but I'm going to focus on three main ideas in this lecture. First of all, we will (5) _____ _____ why people experience culture shock. Secondly, I will describe (6) _____ of this experience. Finally, I'll mention some possible applications of this research because although you might think that culture shock (7) _____, that is not the case. In fact, cross-cultural studies have (8) _____.

Then, why do people experience culture shock? (9) _____ _____. When you grow up in (10) _____, naturally you get used to the rules and guidelines that (11) _____ _____ of the people around you. In a sense, you become (12) _____ of your social group. You tend (13) _____; you just accept them without thinking. These rules are often (14) _____, and therefore, you're not aware of their impact. In other words, you are not (15) _____.

They only become important when, for example, you go to another country or (16) _____ that's governed by a different set of rules. In fact, this experience (17) _____ _____ that it has been compared to having a bucket of cold water thrown over you. Culture shock happens precisely because you cannot use your own culture as a map to (18) _____ and your own understanding of what surrounds you. You're totally out of control, just as if you were (19) _____ in the dark, without a road map. And because of this, people often behave irrationally. It's a highly stressful experience, and there are (20) _____ _____.

Part B: Listening Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test there will be some short talks and conversations. After each one you will be asked some questions. The talks, conversations and questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. Now listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question you have heard.

Questions 1 - 5 are based on the following conversation.

1. (A) Reading newspapers.
   (B) Reading journals.
   (C) Writing articles on the sports.
   (D) Watching the sports games.

2. (A) The scandals. (B) The sports.
   (C) The crossword puzzles. (D) The main stories.

3. (A) He reads the dictionary. (B) He takes a break.
   (C) He discusses with his wife. (D) He talks to his friend.

4. (A) It reports faithfully what's going on in the world.
   (B) It is just the government's opinions, not real facts.
   (C) We should compare it with what the government's doing.
   (D) We should take it with some reservation.

5. (A) It's largely entertaining.
   (B) It's generally out-of-date.
   (C) It's merely informative.
   (D) It's very often biased.

Questions 6 - 10 are based on the following news.

6. (A) As many as 44 heads of state are expected to attend the games.
   (B) Athletes from 87 National Olympic Committees are to compete.
   (C) There will be 98 gold medals won over 16 days of competition.
   (D) Events will start before the opening ceremony for the first time.

7. (A) 130,000. (B) 210,000.
   (C) 530,000. (D) 340,000.

8. (A) 27.7%. (B) 28%.
   (C) 35%. (D) 61.4%.

9. (A) Previously found links between smoking and breast cancer are confirmed.
   (B) Women between 20 and 44 are 60% more likely to develop the habit of smoking.
   (C) Young women smokers may risk an increase of a common type of breast cancer.
   (D) There is growing evidence that breast cancer of all types is linked to smoking.

10. (A) Its shares fell 10% in after-hours trading on Wednesday.
(B) It was floated on the New York Stock Exchange last week.
(C) It averaged 241 million monthly users in the past year.
(D) It reported a net loss of 645 million dollars for 2013.

Questions 11 - 15 are based on the following interview.

11. (A) Five. (B) Fifteen.
(C) Twenty. (D) Twenty-five.

12. (A) Patrolling on streets. (B) Supervising investigations.
(C) Undercover work. (D) Detective work.

13. (A) Patrolling on streets. (B) Supervising investigations.
(C) Undercover work. (D) Detective work.

14. (A) Exhaustion. (B) Tedium
(C) Fear. (D) anonymity.

15. (A) Legal counseling.
(B) Discussion groups.
(C) A psychological program.
(D) A physical exercise program.

Questions 16 - 20 are based on the following talk.

16. (A) Life on other planets. (B) Vegetation on Earth.
(C) Mammals in deeper seas. (D) Minerals in the earth crest.

17. (A) Because he studies such a difficult science.
(B) Because he studies a science without a subject.
(C) Because they don't understand what it is about.
(D) Because they think his study has no practical value.

18. (A) Organisms of single cells.
(B) Humanoid creatures.
(C) Multi-cellular organisms.
(D) Bizarre or perhaps dangerous animals.

19. (A) About 130,000 years. (B) Some 30,000 years.

(C) Five or so million years. (D) No one knows.

20. (A) Floods. (B) Continental drift.
(C) Comet or meteor strikes. (D) Extreme temperatures.

SECTION 2: READING TEST /30 minutes/

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. You are to choose ONE best answer, A, B, C or D, to each question. Answer all the questions following each passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage and write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Questions 1 - 5

Almost 20 years ago, in the cause of science, Brian Crandall convinced someone to swallow a whole parboiled shrew. Thirty years ago, Kasian Bhanganada produced a groundbreaking study on human penile amputations—and ducks. And three years ago, Dr Bert Tolkamp carried out research predicting the likelihood of a cow remaining standing.

It has taken a long time, but at last their work has received the recognition it deserves: an Ig Nobel prize. The annual awards ceremony for research that "first makes you laugh, then makes you think" took place in Boston with five Nobel laureates on hand to distribute the second most sought-after honours in science.

The ten awards distributed last night included the Prize in Biology, given to five researchers for "discovering that when dung beetles get lost, they can navigate their way home by looking at the Milky Way". The Prize in Probability went to Dr Tolkamp for "two related discoveries: first, that the longer a cow has been lying down, the more likely that cow will soon stand up; and second, that once a cow stands up, you cannot easily predict how soon that cow will lie

down again". The Physics Prize, meanwhile, went to an Italian team for "for discovering that some people would be physically capable of running across the surface of pond — if those people and that pond were on the moon". Last night's Ig Nobel ceremony was the 23rd, and a highlight was a four-act opera about an engineer who designed a centrifuge to spin pregnant mothers at high velocity, to aid in giving birth.

The awards are usually received in person, and most scientists are happy to come along to enjoy the company of such illustrious past laureates as Andre Geim, who has a Nobel for discovering graphene and an Ig Nobel for discovering that you can magnetically levitate a frog. The 2013 Peace laureates, however, were notably absent. The award was shared between President Lukashenko of Belarus, for outlawing applause, and the Belarussian state police, who managed to arrest a one-armed man for violating that law.

Professor Brad Bushman said that he was delighted to be in such distinguished company, even if Mr Lukashenko could not be there in person. His paper, *Beauty Is in the Eye of the Beer Holder: People Who Think They Are Drunk Also Think They Are Attractive*, "extends previous research that shows drunk people think others are more attractive, to show they also think they themselves are more attractive," he said. "They're not, actually."

Just as with the Nobel, it can sometimes take decades before an Ig Nobel laureate's work has attained the previous status required for the prize. So it was with Mr Crandall. It was almost 20 years ago that he convinced someone — he has "kept a healthy mystery" about the volunteer — to swallow a shrew whole, then spent several days inspecting his or her poo for its bones.

Mr Crandall, who runs Mad Science, a company that performs science shows in schools, admitted, "The analysis process was not the most pleasant I've done." However, the research was for the higher purpose of helping archaeologists analyzing the bones of rodents around settlements. Before the ceremony, he said, "I'm not embarrassed of the paper. I am proud of the paper." It has been cited

almost 50 times, not least because no one has repeated the work science. "I just don't know," he said, "why it has taken 18 years to recognise the greatness of the work." It is a sentiment many Nobel laureates would echo.

1. According to the passage, the Ig Nobel prize ceremony is _____.
   (A) to entertain the audience in the name of respecting science
   (B) to mock at the researchers whose work is of little significance
   (C) to praise bizarre researches spurring people's interest in science
   (D) to ridicule the awful researches which require much time and effort

2. Which of the following could be true according to the passage?
   (A) President Lukashenko was among distinguished guests attending the awards ceremony.
   (B) The Physics Prize went to the researcher who found dung beetles use the Milky Way to navigate.
   (C) The research involving probability of a cow standing lacks strict scientific verifications.
   (D) The European researchers discovered that people could run on water under some circumstances.

3. The word "illustrious" in the sentence "... most scientists are happy to come along to enjoy the company of such illustrious past laureates as Andre Geim ..." (para.4) can be best interpreted as _____.
   (A) decorative (B) prominent
   (C) respectable (D) splendiferous

4. Which of the following statements about Mr Crandall is true?
   (A) He had to pretend that he was delighted to be awarded the prize.
   (B) He was honored because of the science show in schools.
   (C) He boiled and partly cooked the animal before asking his

volunteer to swallow it.

(D) He was proud of his paper about drunk people who think they are more attractive.

5. What does the author mean by saying "It is a sentiment many Nobel laureates would echo." (para. 7)?

(A) These people thought they should have got the prize earlier.

(B) Mr Crandall won the support of many Nobel laureates.

(C) Nobel Prize winners often waited for many years to obtain the prize.

(D) These laureates hold the grudge against receiving the Nobel Prize.

Questions 6 - 10

"Best Value College" rankings are out for 2013, and the top-ranked university is ... Harvard! Well, actually, it's the United States Military Academy. Wait, it's the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Or ...

In the already murky realm of college ratings — in which every campus quality from academic rigor to architecture is boiled down to a number — perhaps no designation is more opaque than the "best value" school. The lists vary widely depending on where you look: US News & World Report's top three "value" colleges are Ivy League schools, and its Top 10 is occupied by superexclusive schools like Stanford and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For Forbes, service academies with no tuition, such as West Point and the Naval Academy, come out on top. Other lists use in-state tuition figures, giving high marks to well-regarded, public state schools like the University of Virginia and New College of Florida.

Why the disconnect among lists? For one, value is hard to define. "Those rankings are defective for two reasons," Derek Bok, former Harvard University president and author of the book "Higher Education in America," writes via e-mail. "First, students have very different educational needs. A poor student who wants to be an

engineer will have very different needs than a rich student who wants to study literature. Second, no one knows how to measure quality — how much students learn at any given college."

As a result, the methodologies for determining such rankings are all over the place. The US News list, released last month, "takes into account a school's academic quality and the 2012-2013 net cost of attendance for a student who receives the average level of need-based financial aid," the release says. "The higher the quality of the program and the lower the cost, the better the deal." That equation doesn't address accessibility, however. "An Ivy League education's value is purely hypothetical for the 98 percent of [high school] grads who can't get in," Michael McPherson, head of the education-oriented Spencer Foundation in Chicago, writes via e-mail.

While education experts like Mr Bok and Mr McPherson put little stock in such lists, the question of value is of paramount importance to many students and families as college costs balloon. In August, the Obama administration set to the task, announcing a set of initiatives aimed at lowering the cost of college and tying federal aid dollars to the value students get for their tuition.

Per the proposal, the Department of Education would develop its own "value ranking" by 2015: a college scorecard that takes into account sticker price, average student debt upon graduation, and the percentage of students receiving Pell Grants — federal scholarships for high-achieving, low-income students — to attend college.

The latter should be a chief concern in determining value, but it's an area in which elite institutions fall short, argues Mark Kantrowitz, vice president and publisher of Edvisors Network, which creates websites about planning and paying for college. "There's a tension between accessibility and reputation," he says. "The Ivy League as a whole has 11 percent Pell Grant recipients. The rest of the traditional universities have 25 percent [on average]. It's very easy to be generous when you don't have those students."

What's more, prestigious schools with big endowments can be generous with financial aid. Princeton, for instance, has an average

debt of $5,096 per student upon graduation. "That's impressive, but it's also partly because they have a relatively wealthy mix of students who can pay tuition and avoid loans altogether," Mr Kantrowitz adds.

In his view, value rankings should take a college's proportion of low-income, high-risk students into account, to better gauge the value added by the institution — not just its ability to recruit talent. Some lists do: Washington Monthly's "Best Bang for the Buck" list, for example, rewards schools with high graduation rates combined with a low sticker price. Colleges need to have at least a 20 percent Pell Grant enrollment to qualify. Amherst College in Massachusetts tops that list. The "Best Bang for the Buck" rankings can be further broken down by national universities, liberal arts colleges, master's universities, and baccalaureate colleges.

But ultimately, the best value-determining system might be more fluid. "Maybe we need a personalized rating that lets you pick your priorities," Kantrowitz says.

6. The author lists a number of universities at the beginning of the passage to indicate that _____.
   (A) the perspectives of assessing the best value colleges vary greatly
   (B) these universities boast their respective distinguished academics
   (C) the super-exclusive universities should be awarded the "Best Value College"
   (D) the college ratings in the US actually have an undeserved reputation

7. Which of the following statements is true about the US News list of ratings?
   (A) The methodologies adopted are all-round to include various factors.
   (B) It provides a most authoritative reference for high school graduates.
   (C) Its assessment criteria have the drawback in evaluating the colleges.

(D) The significance of the list is of little value for students and their families.

8. According to the passage, what does Derek Bok think of the lists of best value?
   (A) The lists deserve to be affirmed although they are imperfect.
   (B) It is impossible to measure the so called "value" of schools.
   (C) Poor students should study engineering instead of literature.
   (D) The rankings of the lists do not need to be taken too seriously.

9. What does the sentence "There's a tension between accessibility and reputation." (para.7) mean?
   (A) The schools of so-called best value are not those who recruit talents.
   (B) The key universities may have lower percentage of students receiving Pell Grants.
   (C) The prestigious schools with big endowments can be generous with financial aid.
   (D) Some well-to-do students can pay tuition and avoid loans in Princeton.

10. All of the following about "Best Bang for the Buck" list are true EXCEPT that _____.
   (A) the Pell Grant enrollment in the schools involved is not below 20%
   (B) it can better evaluate the value of the colleges by covering low-income students
   (C) the methodology of the rankings can be applied to more specific classifications
   (D) the schools in the list enrol elite students for high graduation rates

Questions 11 - 15

People are living longer, which is good. But old age often brings a decline in mental faculties and many researchers are looking for ways to slow or halt such decline. One group doing so is led by Dena

Dubal of the University of California, San Francisco, and Lennart Mucke of the Gladstone Institutes, also in San Francisco. Dr Dubal and Dr Mucke have been studying the role in ageing of klotho, a protein encoded by a gene called *KL*. A particular version of this gene, *KL-VS*, promotes longevity. One way it does so is by reducing age-related heart disease. Dr Dubal and Dr Mucke wondered if it might have similar powers over age-related cognitive decline.

What they found was startling. *KL-VS* did not curb decline, but it did boost cognitive faculties regardless of a person's age by the equivalent of about six IQ points. If this result, just published in *Cell Reports*, is confirmed, *KL-VS* will be the most important genetic agent of non-pathological variation in intelligence yet discovered. Dr Dubal and Dr Mucke made their discovery when they looked at 220 volunteers aged 52 to 85, to study the effects of *KL-VS* on ageing. They assessed their volunteers' faculties of memory, attention, visuo-spatial awareness and language. From these, they constructed a composite measure of cognition. That measure suggested people with a *VS* version of the *KL* gene in their chromosomes had better cognition than those without one. When they analysed data collected by two other groups who work independently on *KL-VS* they discovered these researchers had found the same thing. That comparison brought the number of people examined to 718, a fifth of whom were possessors of *KL-VS*.

The six-point IQ gap is an extrapolation, since the cognitive tests did not measure general intelligence directly. But if it is correct, variation in the *KL* gene could account for as much as 3% of the variation of IQ in the general population (or, rather, in the population from which the researchers' samples were drawn, namely white Americans). In comparison, the previous record-holders, *HMGA2* and *NPTN*, each account for only half a percent of that variation. This sort of result, it must be cautioned, has a tendency to come and go. The genome has so many genes in it that flukey correlations between one of them and some human trait are common. But there are two reasons to believe this is not a fluke. One is that

these three independent studies have found it. The second is that Dr Dubal and Dr Mucke did not rest on their laurels, but did some experiments on mice to investigate *KL-VS*'s actions.

To do this they added the murine equivalent of *KL-VS* to the genomes of some mice. Doing this increases klotho levels in mice (an effect also seen in *KL-VS*-positive people). The genetically engineered animals did much better than regular mice at learning how to navigate mazes and other memory tests which psychologists like to inflict on their subjects. And analysis of their brain tissue revealed differences from regular mice in the structure of their synapses, the junctions between nerve cells that act as neural switches. Signals cross synapses in chemical form. The most common messenger chemical, known as glutamate, is picked up by the receiving cell using molecules called NMDA receptors. It is known from previous work that glutamate stimulation of NMDA, or the lack of it, can strengthen or weaken synaptic connections. This is believed to be the basis of memory.

The team's genetic engineering changed the nature of the NMDA receptors in the mice's hippocampuses and frontal cortices — two regions of the brain particularly involved in memory formation — by doubling in them the number of a particular sort of molecular subunit, GluN2B. Previous research has found links between GluN2B levels and cognitive performance. Dr Dubal and Dr Mucke discovered that blocking GluN2B with a drug called ifenprodil abolished the genetically engineered mice's advantage. That suggests klotho works its magic, at least in part, by increasing the number of GluN2B subunits in the NMDA receptors of the brain's memory and learning circuits.

Dr Dubal and Dr Mucke hope, despite their failure to show any protective effect of *KL-VS* on age-related cognitive decline, that this knowledge may be put to use. A drug that elevates klotho levels, or mimics that protein's function, might indeed enhance cognition, and there is no obvious reason why such a drug should be restricted to the elderly. If it could be developed everyone — except, maybe, those already in possession of a copy of *KL-VS* in their genes — might be